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Answer
to the Public Speech of
VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODEN

HELD AT LONDON ON THE 10TH OF OCTOBER 1918

AND TO

the three Steps of the right of Nations

by PROF. MR. C. VAN VOLLENHOVEN.

by A. STEHLI.

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MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED

to the Peace Conference

By the National Delegation

of the Euxine Pontus

Paris, 1919

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YOVAN RADONITCH
Professor of the University of Belgrade

The Banat

AND THE

SERBO-ROUMANIAN FRONTIER PROBLEM

PARIS
Ligue des Universitaires Serbo-Croato-Slovènes
74, Rue Bonaparte, 74
1919

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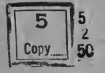

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THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ITALY

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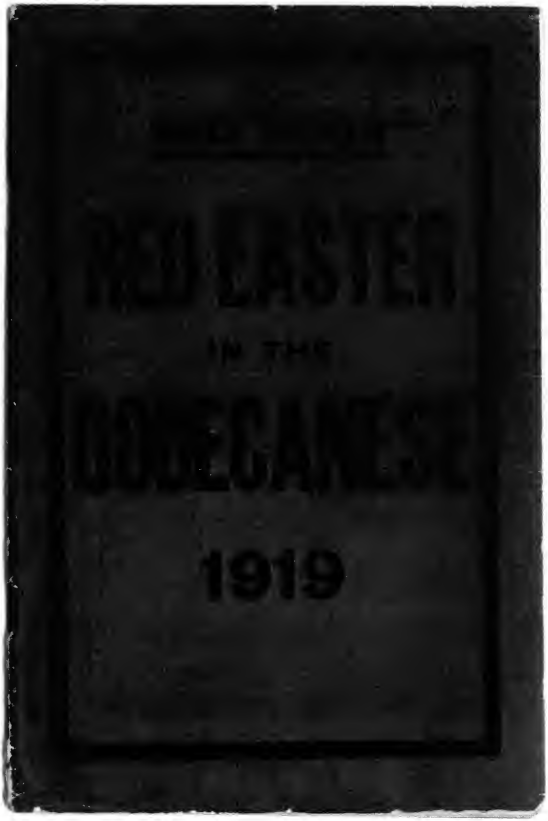
Greece

to

President Wilson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IN THE
1919

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L'Islam, les Turcs et la Société des Nations

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1919

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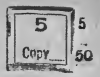

Memorandum on the Claims of the Kurd People

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4-10

LES TURCS

ET

LES REVENDICATIONS

ARMÉNIENNES

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LES TURCS

ET

LES REVENDICATIONS

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Greek Claims - (Turkish Memo.)

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LES TURCS

ET

LES REVENDICATIONS

GRECQUES

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1919

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MEMORANDUM

présenté
par le Conseil du Bloc National
et Démocratique Russe
aux Gouvernements Alliés
sur l'aide à apporter à la Russie
par les pays de l'Entente
et les Etats-Unis.

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46, Boulevard St-Jacques
1919

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AN INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

BRUSSELS
—
FEBRUARY 1919.

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#14

LA

DOBROUDJA MÉRIDIONALE

(Le Quadrilatère)

PARIS
1919

X-D 646
.Z85 #5

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

By EMERSON D. FITE, Ph.D.

Reprint from THE CHRONICLE, May and June Issue
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1919

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17

MÉMOIRE
SUR L'ALBANIE

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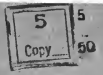

C. STOJANOVITCH
EX-MINISTER OF COMMERCE OF THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA

THE COMMERCE OF SERVIA: A HISTORICAL SKETCH AND SURVEY

(Extract from the "*Corriere Economico*", Third year, nos. 30-31)

ROME
PRINTING-OFFICE C. COLOMBO
1919

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ROYAUME DE SERBIE

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SOURDOULITZA

RAPPORT

PRÉSENTÉ AU G. Q. G. DE L'ARMÉE SERBE

PAR

LE Dr R. A. REISS

PARIS
BERNARD GRASSET, ÉDITEUR
61, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, 61

1919

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#19

LES TURCS

ET

LES REVENDICATIONS

ARMÉNIENNES

IMPRIMERIE A.-G. L'HOIR
26, rue du Delta, 26.
PARIS
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1919

To Mr. Archimbaud
Not the Compliments of
George P. Scriven.
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ITALY, OUR ALLY; HER GREAT PART IN THE WAR.

BY

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY.

(To be presented at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 30, 1918.)

I appreciate most highly the honor of appearing before so distinguished an audience as that present this afternoon; and I would perhaps hesitate to do so, were it not for the fact that having recently returned from service with the Italian armies, first on the Piave front, then in Albania, and in Macedonia as military observer. I have seen many things—especially in the little-known regions of the Balkan Peninsula—which deserve the attention of thinking people and will, I am sure, receive it, if only I can properly draw the picture.

In the service mentioned, I have grown to know much of the officers and men of the Italian Army and have learned to add to the respect and liking inspired by them in peace a warm admiration for their conduct in war, not only as fighting men, the first purpose of the soldier, but as leaders and instructors of the non-civilized peoples, whose countries they have been called upon to govern.

The Italian soldier, in addition to the achievements won in the countries he has been called upon to occupy by the exigencies of the war, has done much service for civilization and for humanity in other outlying regions of the world, especially on the African coasts; but it is not necessary for me to consider here matters which lie outside the present theater of war.

Italy is playing on two stages—one, set in the heart of Europe; the other, placed amongst the desolate mountains of the South Balkan Peninsula. To this region, and especially to Macedonia and Albania, the war at first brought distress and misery; but later with the occupation by the Allies, it has brought to the inhabitants not only comparative tranquility and unaccustomed

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MY IMPRESSIONS

OF

NEW POLAND

By

WILLIAM C. BOYDEN

Former Commissioner of the League of Red Cross Societies to Poland

NATIONAL POLISH COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
1214 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

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LA QUESTION DE L'ADRIATIQUE

étudiée et présentée

par

Louis de VOINOVITCH

LA DALMATIE

PARIS 1919.

X-D 646
.Z85

MÉMOIRE

ADRESSÉ A LA CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX

PAR

J. E. GUÉCHOFF
ANCIEN PRÉSIDENT DU CONSEIL DE BULGARIE

ET

D. TSOKOFF
ANCIEN MINISTRE DE BULGARIE A LONDRES

Ce n'est qu'aujourd'hui que par la voie de la presse, il nous a été donné de prendre connaissance du mémoire présenté par M. Vénizélos à la Conférence de la paix. Chargés par le gouvernement bulgare de nous rendre à Paris pour défendre devant le Congrès de la paix les intérêts du peuple bulgare, nous prenons la respectueuse liberté de vous soumettre et les démentis que la lecture de ce mémoire appelle, et les réflexions qu'elle suggère.

Tout d'abord, M. Vénizélos réclame la Thrace bulgare, dans laquelle de son propre aveu ne vivent que 88,000 Grecs, alors que toute la Thrace comptait avant les guerres balkaniques 296,926 Bulgares, répartis comme suit:

176,554 Exarchistes,	1,700 Uniates,
23,170 Patriarchistes,	95,502 Pomaks (Bulgares musulmans).

Si les Bulgares ont accepté en 1912 que 7 candidats grecs contre un seul candidat bulgare fussent présentés aux élections en Thrace c'est parce que, d'une part, les six sièges éventuels étaient attribués aux régions de Constantinople et les Dardanelles, comprises dans la Thrace et les Pomaks était considérés comme dss Turcs et parce que, d'autre part, en vertu de ce même compromis électoral, les Grecs avaient accepté qu'en Macédoine sept candidats bulgares contre quatre grecs (dont trois pour des régions — presqu'île Chalcidique, caza de Grebena [Sandjak de Monastir] — que nous n'avons jamais revendiquées) devaient briguer les suffrages des électeurs.

M. Vénizélos perd volontairement de vue que 370,000 Bulgares vivent dans la partie de la Macédoine octroyée à la Grèce par le traité de Bucarest de 1913. D'après le principe même invoqué par M. Vénizélos, ce n'est donc pas la Thrace qui doit revenir aux Grecs, mais ce sont les Bulgares qui devront

X-D 646
.Z85

Déclaration

du Conseil Supérieur du parti national sur la situation politique de la Bulgarie.

I.

Le conseil supérieur du parti national s'étant occupé le 3 et 4 janvier de la situation extérieure du pays, a décidé de faire la déclaration suivante:

Dès le commencement de la crise européenne, le parti national, en vue des dangers menaçant la patrie et sous l'influence de la méfiance que lui inspirait la politique du gouvernement, défendit, d'accord avec toute l'opposition, la nécessité d'une politique de stricte neutralité, en luttant avec persévérance pour qu'elle fût aussi irréprochable, aussi absolue que possible. Et afin d'inspirer plus de confiance aux grandes puissances intéressées à la loyauté et à la durée de cette neutralité, ainsi que pour arriver à l'union si nécessaire de toute la nation autour du gouvernement de la Bulgarie, le parti national, d'accord avec toute l'opposition, insista énergiquement bien qu'inutilement pour la constitution d'un cabinet provisoire issu de tous les partis.

Mais alors, comme aujourd'hui, le parti national a regardé la neutralité non comme but, mais comme moyen pour la réalisation des problèmes de la politique bulgare. Alors comme aujourd'hui, ces problèmes ne consistent pas seulement en la conservation de la Bulgarie dans ses frontières actuelles, mais surtout dans la satisfaction de ses légitimes aspirations nationales, par le retour à la Bulgarie de ce qu'elle perdit à la suite des traités de Bucarest et de Constantinople. Car pour le parti national il est clair jusqu'à l'évidence, que, quelle que soit la fin de la grande guerre européenne, après il y aura une paix de longue durée et des frontières durables entre les états, garanties non seulement par les signatures des grandes puissances, mais aussi par la force armée des vainqueurs. Et si la Bulgarie reste dans ses frontières d'aujourd'hui, ce serait une sanction internationale de son démembrement, une déchéance de la Bulgarie jusqu'au degré de dernier état des Balkans, sans aucun espoir d'une future union nationale: entourée de voisins rivaux, agrandis territorialement, liés par des intérêts communs et des traités écrits, afin de la tenir toujours affaiblie et isolée, — la Bulgarie serait condamnée à traîner une existence misérable, douloureuse et précaire. Voilà pourquoi nous nous élevons avec toute notre énergie contre la déclaration faite par la président du Conseil au cours de la séance du „Sobranié" du 19-XII-1914 que le gouvernement serait satisfait de conserver la Bulgarie pendant la crise actuelle dans ses frontières actuelles, et nous regardons cette conception des problèmes de la politique bulgare de nos jours comme extrêmement erronnée et en pleine contradiction avec la politique, au nom de laquelle est venu au pouvoir le gouvernement actuel, et en désaccord complet avec les légitimes aspirations du peuple bulgare.

II.

Mais il y a quelque chose de plus alarmant encore que la déclaration elle même: c'est qu'elle répond aux perspectives réelles qui attendent la Bulgarie, si la politique suivie jusqu'à ce jour continue. Autant une neutralité loyale et active, pratiquée par un gouvernement de coalition, parait donner satisfaction aux légitimes aspirations de la Bulgarie, autant la neutralité pratiquée par le gouvernement actuel s'est montrée incapable d'y atteindre. La constitution même du gouvernement — composé de représentants des partis qui par la lettre connue du 23 Juin 1913 avaient orienté la politique bulgare vers l'Autriche-Hongrie, — faisait soupçonner la loyauté de la neutralité déclarée; le ton de la presse officieuse et certaines déclarations publiques sont venues augmenter la défiance de l'un des groupements belligérants et de la représenter comme une neutralité issue de l'impuissance du gouvernement à suivre sa politique formulée dans la dite lettre et de son refus d'adopter l'autre politique possible. Au lieu d'employer tous ses efforts pour dissiper cette première impression, le gouvernement a commis la grande faute de n'avoir pas prévenu la consolidation de cette appréciation négative de la part des puissances de la Triple Entente sur la loyauté de la

X-D 640
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RESOLUTIONS

of the Congress of Representatives of the Bulgarian Exiles from Thrace, held at Adrianople, on 22, 23, 24 December 1918.

The Congress of Representatives of the Bulgarian Exiles from the districts (cazas) of Adrianople, Mustafa Pasha, Vasiliko, Malko Tirnovo, Lozengrad (Kirk-Kilisse), Baba Eski, Viza, Midia, Bunar Hissar, Lule Burgas, Tchorlu, Silivria, Tchataldja, Rodosto, Keshan, Enos, Malgara, Uzun Keupryu, Hairobol, and Havza, sitting at Adrianople, on 22, 23, 24 December 1918, having taken into consideration:

1) That the Bulgarian population, for centuries inhabiting Thrace, the hinterland of Constantinople, had long ago disquieted the Byzantine emperors and later the Ottoman government, and caused them to undertake a colonization of the province with subjects of their own race and a thinning of the Bulgarian element through wholesale emigration; and that in more recent times the rulers of Turkey have continued this colonization and, in conjunction with the patriarchate of Phanar, have forced the Bulgarians of Southern Thrace during centuries to change their nationality and faith;

2) That especially after the war of 1877/78 the Turks began to clear this province of Bulgarians at a faster tempo and systematically, and that this policy of the Sublime Porte reached its culmination in the autumn of 1913, when the Young Turk government, taking advantage of the difficult situation in which the Bulgarian state found itself, expelled en masse in a most brutal manner all Bulgarians within the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire;

3) But that in spite of all these measures the Bulgarian population in Thrace remained, down to 1913, the predominant nationality, as is shown in the works of prominent travellers and scholars, like F. G. Ravenstein, an Englishman, writing in 1870, L. Niederle, the well-known Slavist, 1900, Professor P. Florinsky, 1907, P. N. Milyukoff, C. Irecek, etc., and in the ethnographic maps of A. F. Rittich, 1885, of the Petrograd Slav Benevolent Society, 1890, and in the latest ethnographic-linguistic atlas of Europe, published by the Geographical Society of Novara, Italy, 1917;

4) That the Bulgarians of the Adrianople province have always clung to the ideals and longings of the entire nation, have taken an active part in its struggles for spiritual awakening and church independence, (they had opened national schools of their own towards the middle of the last century), and raised from their midst the first Bulgarian exarch, Anthym I., from Lozengrad, have taken an active part also in all Bulgarian revolutionary movements, giving thereby a manifest expression of their right to be considered an integral part of the common Bulgarian fatherland and of the Bulgarian nationality;

5) That the European Powers themselves have recognized and have gradually extended — by international acts and decisions — the right of our nation to be the political master of the lands south-east of Adrianople, a right which was recognized comparatively most fully in the Treaty of London, of May 1913, by which the eastern frontier of the Bulgarian kingdom was fixed by a line drawn between the towns of Midia and Enos,

RESOLVED:

To beg the representatives of the Great Powers of the Entente and the United States of America, upon whom the great historical moment of today has laid the responsibility of establishing lasting peace in the world, and therefore in the south-eastern

X-D 646
.Z85

Alexandre ANTONIADES
INGÉNIEUR CIVIL A CONSTANTINOPLE
REPRÉSENTANT DES GRECS IRRÉDIMÉS DE LA THRACE

Le Rôle Économique des Grecs en Thrace

RAPPORT

Soumis à la Conférence de la Paix

le 27 Février 1919

PARIS 1919

X-D6616.2 #27

CHINESE DELEGATION

PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE

THE CLAIM

of China for direct restitution to herself of the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Tsingtao-Chinan railway and other German rights in respect of Shantung province

P. 1

PARIS, FEBRUARY 1919

X-D 646
.Z85

TRANSLATION
of Communication from German Government to the
President of the United States,
as transmitted by the Charge d'Affaires a. i. of
Switzerland, on October 6, 1918.

The German government requests the President of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of September 27, 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

Max, Prince of Baden,
Imperial Chancellor.

From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
October 8, 1918.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6th, enclosing a communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself

X-D 646
.Z85

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49

FIRST NOTE OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

"The German Government begs the President of the United States of America to take in hand the cause of peace, to inform all the belligerents and to invite them to send plenipotentiaries to start negotiations.

The German Government takes as a basis of these negotiations the programme drawn up in the Message addressed to Congress on January 8, 1918, by the President of the United States of America, and in [illegible]rior declarations, particularly the discourse [illegible]tember 27, 1918.

[illegible]rder to avoid a continuance of bloodshed, [illegible] Government asks for the immediate co[illegible] [illegible]neral armistice on land, on sea, and

I[illegible]
do[illegible]
of [illegible]
seque[illegible]
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the New York Herald,
[illegible]tober 7, 1918)

"Th[illegible]
far as the
[illegible] the doe[illegible]

X-D 646
.Z85 #30

FINANCIAL DATA RELATING TO BULGARIA

AREA 37,189 sq. mil. **POPULATION** 4,337,516. 12/31/10

	CAPITAL.		ANNUAL INTEREST.	
	DECEMBER 31, 1913.	DECEMBER 31, 1918 (3).	1913.	1918.
	Francs			
TE :				
DEBT : Permanent or long term (1)	616.607.000			
Floating or short term (2)	210.000.000			
DEBT : Permanent or long term (4)	264.000.000			
Floating or short term				
AL SUB-DIVISIONS :				
DEBT : Permanent or long term				
Floating or short term				
DEBT : Permanent or long term				
Floating or short term				
ES ISSUED BY THE STATE OR BANKS :	188.700.000	1.600.000.000		
tal Gold Reserves in National Treasury and Banks of issue...				
tal Silver Reserves in National Treasury and Banks of issue...				
vernment obligations				
id demand) in Banks and Savings Banks				
osits held for foreign account (7)				
TATES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (5) ...				
BANKING DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (8)				
E OF AND ANNUAL INTEREST FROM FOREIGN HELD BY NATIONALS				
S OF NATIONAL SHIPPING ENGAGED IN *LESS* OPERATING EXPENSES PAID ABROAD :	324.855.000		EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
s 1911-1912-1913)			144.700.000	194.500.000
N COMMERCE (Average of years 1911-1912-1913) (6)* ...				
t insurance premiums and losses, tourist expenditures, post-office and other remittances				

de debts coming to maturity in five years or more.
" " " " in less than five years.
possible on official reports.
currency movements excluded.

(4) See Annex No. 1.
(5) " " " 2.
(6) " " " 3.
(7) " " " 4.
(8) These figures include Municipal, Corporation and individual deposits.

0. V. & S., Ltd.

X-D 646
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LA GRÈCE

devant le Congrès de la Paix

⊡ ⊡ ⊡ ⊡ ⊡

X-D 646
.Z85 #32

C. TELFORD ERICKSON

Honorary Delegate of the Albanian Federation to the Peace Conference.

I appeal !

PARIS
IMPRIMERIE L. DESVIGNES
97, Rue d'Alésia, 97

1919

X-D 646
.Z85 #33

LA ROUMANIE

devant le Congrès de la Paix

SES REVENDICATIONS TERRITORIALES

◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇

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.Z85 #34

CHINESE DELEGATION

PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE

THE CLAIM

of China for direct restitution to herself of the leased territory of Kiaochow, the Tsingtao-Chinan railway and other German rights in respect of Shantung province

PARIS, FEBRUARY 1919

X-D 646
.Z85 #35

MÉMOIRE

Présenté à la Conférence de la Paix, à Paris,
concernant les Revendications du
Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.

X-D 646
.Z85

ROUMANIA
before the Peace Conference

◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇

II

Memory presented
to the Conference at the seating on February 14, 1919

Short oral statement made by the Roumanian Delegate

X-D 646
.Z85 #37

No 7

This appeal is addressed to the Peace Conference on behalf of the populations of Northern Epirus.

The memoir already submitted to the Conference explains succinctly the situation of the christian inhabitants there.

This situation however is daily becoming worse and it makes one very uneasy for the future.

The cases of brigandage and rapine against the christian population continue without respite; also the acts of violence, a consequence of the forced albanization which was and is still the unchangeable policy.

Latterly the formation of mussulman albanian bands is being carried on more systematicaly; these are mostly composed of 100-150 men, armed with mitrailleuse menacing the previously disarmed christian population. This condition naturally places the disarmed christians at the mercy of the bands and if the situation continues the pending grave dangers are self evident.

Apart from any political reasons it will be an act of simple humanity to protect these Christian populations against their Mahomedan neighbours, who unfortunately have been too much encouraged recently in their attitude.

Here are a few of the acts of violance committed by the bands which have come to our knowledge.

These happened during last January : The village of Pikermi, whose inhabitants were previously disarmed, was attacked and pillaged by Mahomedans. Kassim-Bey of Radovista at the head of a detachment of gendarms entered the village of Zei and maltreated the inhabitants forcing them to escape to the mountains. On market day at the village of Treki, close to Klissoura, a band arrested all the christian muleteers who had come from Argyrocastro and Premeti took their pack animals from them; the village was sacked.

Let us also mention, in connexion with the formation of these bands, that lately the Mahomedan Beys assembled in the very town of Delvino plotted with the object to enable their bands, to pass into the district of Philiates in Greece itself. The intention of these bands will he to create disturbances there and a demand for foreign protection.

Quite a reign of terror is being pursued in order to stifle any protestation from the christians and to present to an eventual enquiry a submissive nation, cowed and resigned to its fate and lastly to create a fictitious local resistance against any decision of the Conference favoring the wishes of the majority of the population.

Intervention is imperative. We have already indicated the necessity in our Memoir but we again claim it. Both from humanitarian and political points of view it is desirable that Greek troops or if this is impossible, detachments of Allied troops, should occupy the contested territories of Northern Epirus.

We also demand the repatriation of the unfortunate exiles imprisoned in Italy and Valona. Deprived of their liberty for over two years, they are suffering from privations and illtreatment.

It is high time their unjust sufferings should be ended.

We show in the annexed table the names and location of imprisonment of those whom we have been able to trace.

10th February 1919.

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.Z85
#38

MEMORANDUM

on the Dalmatian Question

X-D 646
.Z85 #30

NORTH FRONTIER

X-D 646
.Z85
#110

ISTRIA

X-D 646
.Z85 #41

The Territories of Goritza and Gradiska

AND

the town of Goritza

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THE MILITARY EFFORT

OF THE

SERBIANS, CROATIANS and SLOVENES

in the war 1914-18.

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DELIMITATION

BETWEEN

THE SERBIANS AN THE ROUMANIANS

IN THE BANAT

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Les Austro-Bulgaro-Allemands en Serbie envahie

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